nave been tried with more or less success, and pur own State is no exception to the haiting and fluctuating efforts that have been made to suppress intemperance. The evils resulting from internality and inteed, and the power of the State to regulate or even prohibit it is not deciled. The wisest statesmen and philanthropists have given the subject the most careful stiention, but the problem is not yet solved. Absolute prohibition is probably not attainable, and we can only hope for legislation embodying such reasonable regulations as may rend to represse with the liquor traffic. This will be an attempt to accomplish this result, and for the first time the State assumes control of the subject. In doing this the State is amply justified by the consideration that the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors are not local, but are widespread and far; resching, and that the State itself is subjected to large expenses in the creation and maintenance of institutions for the care of unfortunates who suffer directly or indirectly from the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors. Probably the most assignine advocates of the present measure do not hope that all the evils of intemperance will be removed by it, but it think that it may reasonably be expected that the number of places where intoxicating liquors may be purchased will be considerably reduced. On the measures it is urged that it is not equal in its asplications and will not be equal in the results throughout the State, but equality and exact application and industrial relations, can hardly be expected. A measure of the importance, which concerns directly or indirectly more than its millions of people, differing widely in their tastes, education, and experience and in their social and industrial relations, can be subjected to exactly fit every community and every interest, individual or agreed to be added to be added to be applied to

rural communities.

The bill imposes severe penalties for the sale
of liquor without the payment of a tax and for
a violation of the tax certificate, and it also cona violation of the tax certificate, and it also con-tains stringent provisions concerning the per-sons by whom and the places in which liquor may be sold. It also contains a provision, new in our legislation, authorizing an injunction to restrain the sale of liquor without a certificate, and making the violation of an order of the "Two-thirds of the amount of each tax are

and making the violation of an order of the court a contempt.

"Two-thirds of the amount of each tax are to be paid to the municipality where the business is carried on. Objection is made to the bill that all of the tax should be paid into the municipal treasury for local purposes, and that it is purely a matter of local legislation, but, as aiready suggested, the State has an interest in the enforcement of the law, and has a right to some portion or even all of the tax to be imposed upon a business authorized by it. If the number of certificates issued under this law should equal the number of licenses now in force, the revenues of the municipalities in most cases would be very largely increased, because the tax is higher than the rate now generally charged for a license. If allowance be made for a material reduction in the number of certificates in consequence of the increase in the rate, this increase is so considerable in most cities that the revenue of the increase in the rate, this increase is so considerable in most cities that the revenue of the city would probably still be as large as, or even larger than, under the existing conditions.

"The bill seeks to accomplish a complete revision of all the excise laws of the State, repealing existing statutes, but retaining most of their previsions, except as necessarily modified by the change of scheme for the granting of certificates or licenses. Provisions of law upon this subject more than a century old, which have been salutary as well as necessary restraints upon the liquor traffic, are continued in force.

"It will not be practical here to enter into consideration of the details of the bill, it is plain, concise, and comprehensive, and will, I think, easily establish its right to stand as a statute calculated to simplify, if not at once to settle, the vered question for the regulation of the liquor traffic, are continued in force.

"It will not be practical here to enter into consideration of the details of the bill, it is plain, concise, and comprehensi

Within ten days the Governor is to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Commissioner of Excise, who is to hold office for five years at an annual salary of \$5,000 and \$1,200 a year for expenses. The Commissioner is to appoint a deputy at \$4,000, with the same expense allowance, a secretary at \$2,000. and a financial clerk at \$1,800. These officers are removable by the Commissioner. He may besides name such clerical force as he finds necessary. He is to appoint a special deputy, removable at his pleasure, in each of the cour des containing a city of the first-class. The New York deputy will get a salary of \$4,000, the Brooklyn man \$3,000, the Buffalo man \$2,000. Each deputy is to be furnished with an office and the Commissioner may name any necessary clerical force.

The Commissioner is to appoint, also, not more than sixty special agents, each of whom will receive a salary of \$1,200 and necessary expenses. They are to be regarded as confiden tial agents, and at the Commissioner's direction are to investigate all matters relating to the collection of liquor taxes and penalties. Any special agent may enter any place where liquors are sold at any time when the place is open. He may examine any liquor tax certificate (the new name for a license), and he may investigate any other matter in connection with the sale of liquor, and must complain of any violations of the law. The Commissione may designate an attorney to act with any deputy or special agent in prosecutions or in defence at law, the attorney to be paid by the

All Excise Boards are abolished on April 30 next, and all licenses heretofore granted are to void after June 30. On April 15 Excise Boards are to make returns to County Treasurers in all counties except those containing cities of the first class, and in those to the deputy commissioners, showing the names of all persons, associations, or corporations then holding licenses, and on April 30 they are to make a

supplementary report. The bill defines "liquers" as including all distilled or rectified spirits, wine, fermented and malt liquors, and it declares a sale of liquor of less than five gallons to be "trafficking in liquors." Upon the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold. liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any building, yard, or garden connected therewith, there is to be paid by every person, association, copartnership, or corporation engaged in the trailic, a tax graded according to the community where the trailic is carried on. In a city of 1,500,000 population or more the tax is \$500, in one of \$00,000 art more up to 1,500,000 of 10,000 and 30,000 art is \$500. In villages or cities whose population is between 10,000 and 50,000 the tax is \$500, in those running from 5,000 to 10,000 \$500, and in villages of between 1,200 and 50,000 peopulation \$200. In many other places the tax is \$100.

Trafficking in liquors in quantities of less than five gallons, no part to be drunk on the premises, necessitates parment of a tax of \$500 in cities of the first class, \$400 in the second class, and \$300 in the third class, according to the population specified in the preceding paragraph, and following the same scale of population that as run \$200, \$100, \$75, and \$60.

Trafficking in liquors by a licensed pharmacles, the liquor only to be sold on the prescrip-

tion.
Liquor may not be sold to minors under 18 years old.
The "magic hour"—the one after midnight of sunday—is done away with, and so is Sunday

been salutary as well as necessary restraints upon the liquor traffic, are continued in force.

"It will not be practical here to enter into consideration of the details of the bill. It is plain, concise, and comprehensive, and will, I think, easily establish its right to stand as statute calculated to simplify, if not at once to settle, the vexed question for the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is entitled to a fair trial, and I am firmly convinced that many of the evils incidental to the liquor traffic will be lessened, though perhaps not entirely climinated, by this now measure.

"It has been suggested that the bill in some of its features, especially in some of its administrative details, should be amended. Experience will probably suggest other amendments. This subject has received the thoughtful attention of reformers and legislators for centuries, and even with the aid of their experience and study it is hardly to be expected that an ideal statute can be formulated at one stroke, involving such amarked change of policy as well as numerous changes in detail.

"By the passage of this act the Legislature has, I think, made a sincere effort to comply with the suggestion made in my last annual message, and has produced a measure which I confidently believe will be gratefully appreciated by all who think that further restrants should be imposed upon the liquor traffic.

"LEVI P. MORTON."

A New Regime for Saloons, Restaurants, and Clubs to Begin on June 10.

A New Regime for Saloons, Restaurants, and Clubs to Begin on June 10.

The principal provisions of the Raines law are in brief as follows:

We that not be lawful for any corporation, as colation, constitutes as wheth as will, and so its failure in some of the single for any corporation, as possible to sale any liquor wary in june of some will, in an adventure of the industry possible to have open or unlocked any door or entrance from the street, alley, yard, or lailway, room, or adjoining premises to the roundwar, room or adjoining including the hours drinking in clubs. It shall not be lawful for any corporation.

a principal.

Proceedings for the punishment of any of these offences are to be by indictment by the Grand Jury and trial in a court of record having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes of the grade of a felony. But a magistrate may issue a warrant and examine a case as now. The deputy commissioners, special agents, county treasurers, and peace officers generally having notice or knowledge of violations of the law are required to notify the District Attorney, and he must prosecute.

quired to notify the District Attorney, and he must prosecute.

It is provided that "all officers authorized to make arrests in any city, town, or village, and the special agents appointed under section 10 of this act may in the performance of their duties enter upon any premises where the traffic in liquors is carried on or liquors are exposed for sale at any time when such premises are open."

Any officer refusing to do his duty under the provisions of the act is liable to a penalty of \$500, and if he be a county Treasurer he "shall be removed," after hearing, by the Governor. Any citizen may prefer charges to the Governor. TO FIGHT THE RAINES LAW.

Its Constitutionality to Be Attacked Upon the First Enforcement,

The State Brewers' and Maltsters' Association intend to fight the Raines law. They have en gaged Lawyer Samuel Untermyer of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall to do the fighting for them. Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that as soon as the law goes into effect he

day that as soon as the law goes into effect he will get up a test case and bring the matter into the courts. He says he will contend that the law is a tax in violation of section 20, Article III. of the Constitution, which says:

The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill apprepriating the public moneys for local or private purposes.

Mr. Untermyer says that the money collected under the Raines law will be State money, and that two-thirds of it will be appropriated to local nurposes. He also says that the law is a collection of local laws and should have been cent to the local Mayors for their approval. Mr. Untermyer says also that there is a want of uniformity in the tax.

POLICE TO ENTER CLUBS?

Commissioner Andrews Thinks They May -Is a Club Ever "Open" The following clause in the Raines bill was the subject of some discussion at Police Headquar-

ters yesterday: "All officers authorized to make arrests in any city, town, or village and the special agents any city, town, or village and the special agents appointed under section 10 of this act may, in the performance of their duties, enter upon any premises where the traffic in liquors is carried on or liquors are expassed for sale at any time when such premises are opin." Commissioner Andrews said he thought that under this provision policemen, as well as agents, could enter clubs iduring prohibited hours. Every club in this city must pay \$800 a year license and be treated as a saloon, under the law. hours. Every club in this city must pay \$800 a year license and be treated as a saloon, under the law.

The liaines bill provides that no liquor can be sold anywhere on Sunday or between 1 and 5 A. M. on week days, except in hotels with meals or in rooms, and that clubs cannot serve liquors either on Sundays or during prohibited hours.

PLIGHT OF SOME SALOON MEN.

Can Get Neither License Nor Certificate for an Interval Ending June 89, The Excise Commissioners decided yesterday not to sign any more licenses until they can get licenses they might sign would be valid only until June 30, when all licenses under the old law will become void. Licenses run for a rear. Saloon keepers whose licenses expire before the Raines law goes into effect are in a quandary. It is probable that many saloons will have to discontinue the sale of liquors from the date of expiring of their present licenses until they can get tax certificates under the Raines law.

Mayor Warster Is Sorry.

The Brooklyn officials express much disappointment over the approval of the Raines bill by Gov. Morton, and are apprehensive ap-parently that the law will prove a serious check to the continued accendancy of the Republicans in that city. Mayor Wurster said: "I was op-In that city. Mayor Warster said: "I was op-posed to the Raines bill without a lower price for a beer and ale license, and wrote to the Gov-ernor to that effect, using as an argument that in districts in Brooklyn where the beer saloons predominated to a large extent over the liquor saloons, there was much less drunkenness and very few arrests for violation of the law. I am sorry the Governor has approved the bill, but hope that a supplementary bill will be passed with a lower license for ale and beer saloons."

TO OPEN THE PORK BARBEL.

Surprise and Disappointment for Members in the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23. Before the present week closes the public will probably be permitted to take a peep into the "Congressional pork barrel," scheduled on the legislative calendar as the River and Harbor bill. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has been in session almost continuously ever since the House be open for inspection. The aggregate amount recommended in the bill is about \$10,000,000. which is less than one-half of the estimates submitted by the army engineers in charge of the various public works. The deliberations of the committee have been carried on under piedge of secrecy, and the members are guarding the decisions on the various projects with a fidelity worthy of a better cause.

There are many surprises and disappointments in the bill, as constructed by the committee, and a lively fight will be made against many of the reductions and omissions. This is the great "log rolling" measure of every Congress and prop its local provisions many new members stake their prospects for a second

members stake their prospects for a second term. Every new member who comes to Congress straightway makes for the River and Harbor Committee to present the reasons why certain little brooklets and streamlets in their respective districts should be provided for.

When the present committee was organized it was instructed by Speaker Reed to cut the appropriations down to the lowest possible figure, because of the deficiency in the revenues. Even the estimates of the engineer officers were paired down to the lowest notch at the War Department before they were transmitted to Congress, and Speaker Reed, who has never been favorable to river and harbor appropriations, was glad of an opportunity to urge further reductions.

When the "pork barrel" is opened some of the new members will be rendered heartsick at the meagre allowance that has been doled out to them. There is a proposition under consideration by the members who are dissatisfied to organize a revolt against the action of the

sideration by the members who are dissatisfied to organize a revolt against the action of the committee. Some members, however, are disposed to wait until they have a chance to inspect the bill before attacking it. In the meantime the members of the committee are fortifying themselves behind the official reports of the engineers, which in many instances show that during the past year little or no work has been done on various projects, and the money previously appropriated has not been expended. It will be brought out in the debate that several millions of dollars appropriated for river and harbor work have been held because of the lack of funds in the Treasury.

WITNESS BROWN MUST TESTIFY No Immunity for Railroad Officials Who

Consise at Rebates to Shippers. WASHINGTON, March 23.—By a majority the cided that persons subpornsed to testify as to violations of the Inter-State Commerce law, especially in the matter of the payment of illegal rebates on freight to favored shippers, must give their evidence or be in contempt of court. The case at bar came on appeal in habeas corpus proceedings from the Circuit Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania, the parties of record being Theodore F. Brown and John W. Walker, Marshal for that district. Brown was the auditor of the Allegheny Railroad, and was subposensed to appear before the Grand Jury and testify as to the payment of rebates to the Union Coal Company, or to the transportation for that company of coal at less than tariff rates in 1894-5. Brown declined to answer on the ground that to do so would tend to accuse and incriminate him self, and pleaded his constitutional prerogative in that behalf. The Judge of the District Court can be not by the act; or hen the sale of tain, screen, or so that obstructs where the liquors where the liquors where the liquors where the liquors appealed to the Circuit Court for relief on a writ of habeas cornus, but that Court declined to discharge him. There upon he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued in January last. Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court. Justices Field, Gray, Shrias, and White dissented, Field in a separate opinion, and the others uniting in one prepared by Mr. Justice Shiras. pany of coal at less than tariff rates in 1894 5

The news of the above decision was received with satisfaction by railroad officials in this city. They said that it would tend to put a stop to the practice of giving rebates, one of the most dangerous methods of cutting rates, be-cause one of the rost difficult to detect.

THE BEHRING SEA TREATY.

Secretary Olney Before the Senate Committee Urging Immediate Action.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Notwithstanding he treaty providing for a commission to assess the damages, if any, accruing to the subjects of Great Britain as the result of seizures in Behring Sea, has been reported to the Senate. It was the subject of a hearing this morning before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Sec. retary Olney being present.

The treaty has been amended in its text by the Senate Committee only with respect to ninor details. The agreed upon statement of facts before the Paris Tribunal by the counsel of the two Governments with regard to seizures has been, it is said, incorporated in the treaty. but this, it is held by Senators on the con mittee, is not in any sense binding upon this Government. The language of this alleged agreed-upon statement of facts has been amended in some particulars, and this is, so far as can be ascertained, the only change made in the text of the treaty.

as can be ascertained, the only change made in the text of the treaty.

Before the Paris Court of Arbitration twenty sealing vessels put in their claims for damages. All of these claims now appear in the treaty for settlement, and, in addition, there are four other vessels whose claims never did appear before the tribunal. It was at first contended that the claims of these four vessels should not be subjected to arbitration, but that the question of damages should be limited to such vessels as presented their claims before the Paris court. This point has not, however, been pressed, and it is believed that the United States will agree to submit all these questions to this arbitration, although it contends, as it always has, that there is no valid claim for damages growing out of the setures.

there is no valid claim for the security.

Secretary Oliney urged that speedy action be taken on the treaty, as it was imperative that something be done before the season progresses too far. It is quite likely that the Senate will be asked to act upon the convention this week.

Simpson & Co.'s Claim Dismissed. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The United States Court of Claims to-day dismissed the case of J. E. Simpson & Co. of New York, who claimed \$107,316 for extra work and material in con-nection with the building of the Brooklyn Navy

## Blood

and a constant cause of weakness. Circulating nutriment to the nerves, muscles, and the great vital organs of the body, it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be pure if you want good health. The way to purify the blood and

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. \$1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S. an opinion from the counsel to the Board. Any Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

It Was to Disagree With the Conference

MR. SHERMAN MAKES A MOTION THAT SURPRISES THE SENATE,

Report and Ask for Another Conference
-The Motion is Agreed to Without Dissent and the Old Committee Appointed WASHINGTON, March 23.—The votes already taken on the various phases of the Cuban ques-tion have demonstrated that there is an overwhelming majority in both Houses who sym pathize with the Cubans in their struggle for independence from Spain. It is also a fact that a large majority are in favor of resolutions recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents but the minority in the Senate, aided by those who claim that they are friends of Cuba, but not satisfied with any of the proposiof the cause, have made such a determined fight that the whole question has been sent back to a conference committee. This action was taken on motion of Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who sub-mitted the motion within two hours after the committee, at a formal meeting, had decided to stand by the conference report. Mr. Sherman acted, not upon his own opinion, but in defer-ence to those Senators who pointed out that if the third resolution included in the conference report, which recommended intervention on the part of the United States in behalf of Cuba as against Spain, was eliminated, the other two resolutions would be passed by a practically

manimous vote.

Mr. Sherman's motion came as a surprise to many members of the Foreign Relations Committee, but it was so evident that the main obstacle to the passage of the conference report could be removed by striking out the interven tion clause from the resolution that they acquiesced, and the conference report was disagreed to and a new conference asked without the formality of a vote. Senators Sherman, Lodge, and Morgan constituted the new conference committee, and a meeting will be held to-mor-row morning, when, it is hoped, the conference will make an immediate report by merely eliminating the intervention clause or adopting the original Senate resolutions. If the Senate resolutions are adopted by the conference committee, there will be no necessity for any further action on the part of the Senate, but if the conference committee amend the resolutions it will be necessary for them to be sent back to both Houses for approval or disapproval of the conference report. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be serious difficulty in bringing the question to a vote in the House, because the Committee on Rules can merely set aside a day, limit the debate to a certain hour, and bring the matter directly to a vote. Under these circumstances, therefore, the friends of Cuba in both Houses feel that, while it is to be regretted that the whole question has been reopened, it is probable that the new conference report will be accepted by both Houses.

It is not thought that the resolution offered by Mr. Mills to-day, providing that the President of the United States shall take possession of the island of Cuba if Spain will not give it local self-government, and hold it until Cuba can perfect and maintain its own independence. and the resolution of Mr. Platt of Connecticut. which merely expresses the hope that the Cubans will yet make themselves free, will be formally acted upon by the Foreign Relations Committee, to whom they have been referred. Mr. Mills's resolution was introduced mainly for the purpose of allowing him to make a speech in behalf of Cuban independence, which he will deliver to-morrow, and Mr. Platt is one of those "conservative" New England Senators who believe that, while the United States should ex-

lieve that, while the United States should express its sympathy and good wishes for Cuba in
its struggle to be free from the Spanish yoke,
the conditions are not such as to warrant a recognition of belligerency.

There is one resolution, however, about which
little has been said, but which will probably cut
a prominent figure in the Senate before the
Cuban question is finally disposed of. This is
the joint resolution which Senator Morgan submitted just before the adjournment of the Senate last Friday. It is very much to the point
and reads as follows:

\*\*Exercised\*\* That it is bereby declared that a state of

and reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba between the Government of Spain and the people of that island, who are supporting a separate flowernment under the name of the Republic of Cuba, and a state of belligerency between said Governments is hereby recognized.

That resolution was written by Mr. Morgan while scated at his desk in the Senate, and without the slightest consultation with anybody. Some of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee did not even know that Mr. Morgan had introduced it until they had read it in the record the following day. They are in favor of it, of course, as it is a straight-out recognition of belligerency, but they are totally ignorant as to Mr. Morgan's intentions regarding it. It can be stated, however, that Senator Morgan's resolution, which he will undoubtedly succeed in having reported back favorably from the committee, was introduced for the purpose of clinching, so to speak, the action of the Senate after it shall have acted upon the conference report. The to speak, the action of the Senate after it shall have acted upon the conference report. The adoption of the United States Senate that the Cubans are waging a just war arainst Spain, and that they should win, will pave the way for the resolution of Senator Morgan, who will say to the Senate, "You have said that Cuban should now be free, then pass my resolution, which will help to make her so." He thinks that under the circumstances the Senate can do no less than pass the resolution, and thus prove its sincerity in adopting the report of the conference committee. ence committee.

The Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-When the confer nce report on the Cuban resolutions was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.) suggested that the vote should be taken to-day on the Cuban resolutions.

Mr. Sherman said that he was anxious as any one could be to have action on the resolutions. He would even be glad to have evening sessions for considering that subject. He thought that, with warfare going on in Cubs, the Senate owed it to itself and to the ordinary sense of humanity to have the question disposed of without delay. He would therefore endeavor to hold the

matter before the Senate. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said that the trouble Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said that the trouble was that the three Senators who constituted the conference committee on the part of the Senate had agreed, without very much deliberation, to throw aside and abandon the resolutions passed by the Senate, and to recommend the passage of the House resolutions. He ventured to say that there were not five Senators who approved of the House resolutions. He suggested that Mr. Sherman should move a disagreement on the conference report, and ask a further conference. Mr. Palmer (Dem., Hi) then took the floor to speak against the conference report, but he had not proceeded far before he was interrupted by Mr. Sherman, who gave notice that, "in aid of the public service, and in order to get the Cuban resolutions out of the way," he would, after Mr. Palmer's speech, ask unanimous consent to have the matter recommitted to the conference committee.

ommittee. Mr. Palmer resumed his argument against the conference report, and when he had fla-ished, Mr. Sherman then made the motion to disagree to the House amendment to the Cuban resolutions and ask for a further conference.

disagree to the house amendment to the Cuban resolutions and ask for a further conference. The necessary preliminary action was on the conference report, and it was disagreed to without question or division.

Mr. Alien (Pop. Neb.) then addressed the Senate in favor of the resolutions, although Mr. Sherman appealed to him to withhold his remarks until a new conference report was made. In concluding his speech, Mr. Alien said:

"A few days ago Senators were falling over one another to get an opportunity to vote for these Cuban resolutions. There was then a wonderful burst of patriotic sentiment here. Republicans and Democrats (and Populists a little inspired, too) wanted to demonstrate to the world that we not only sympathized with Cuba, but were willing, if need be, to afford her substantial ald. And yet our patriotism has been sifting out from that moment till this, until it is very doubtful whether the resolutions can pass to-day. First came the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hear), and inally the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sherman) has considered I guess, that it is about time for him to retreat, and we are offered this resolution now to commit the matter to a conference committee, and I suppose that that will be the end of it.

Mr. Sherman's resolution that the Senate insist on its disagreement to the House amending the insurrection in Cuba, and ask for a further conference, was then agreed to without a division, and Senators Sherman (Rep., O.), Morgan (Dem., Ala.), and Lodge (Rep., Mass.) were appointed conference on the part of the Senate.

TO TAKE CUBA BY FORCE.

Senator Mills Proposes to Do It Unless Spain Grants Local Scif-Government. WASHINGTON, March 23.-In the Senate today, after Senator Palmer had concluded his speech against the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) offered the following joint resolution, and gave notice

Suit Dep't.

Tailor-made Gowns, \$28.50 to \$47.50.

Skirts,
Brocaded, and plain satin,
fancy silk crepons,—lined with

\$22.50 to \$34.50.

(blue and black,) \$12.50.

Fancy Cloths, \$13.50.

Silk Brocade, \$15.00.

"Lincoln green," brown or blue Coats, with plaid skirts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Wedding silver. special care given to the preparation of the outfit of knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Theodore B. Starr. 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

that he would address the Senate on it to

morrow:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled;

That the President of the United States is hereby directed to request the Government of Spain to authorize the people of Cuba studiest to the sovereignty of Spain) to fustitute such local government as they may which necessary to secure to the people of Cuba the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. In case Spain should refuse to grant to the inhabitiants of Cuba the rightful power of local self-government, then the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the Island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States, and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, and am and equip such military forces as may be necessary to protect them from invasion.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its express the degree and hone that Cuba may soon hereone Resolved. That the Senate hereby expresses its earnest desire and hope that Cuba may soon become a free, independent, and republican government, and that the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government to secure and results.

NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

One Battle Ship and One Torpedo Boat to Be Bullt on the Pacific Coast. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The House Com mittee on Naval Affairs to-day completed the section of the Naval Appropriation bill providing new vessels for the navy. It is provided that one of the four battle ships recommended, one torpedo boat shall be built on the Pacific coast, one torpedo boat on the Gulf, and one on the Mississippi River. Five of the torpedo boats are Mississippi River. Five of the torpedo boats are to have a speed of at least twenty-five knots, and the remaining ten the highest speed possible. The five will be the larger boats. Hidders for torpedo boats can bid for any number they see proper. The boats to be constructed on the Pacific coast, the Guir, and the Mississippi are to be built at these points, if the cost of construction is not "excessive," In case it is excessive, they are to be built anywhere the President may decide.

The committee this afternoon completed the dent may decide.

The committee this afternoon completed the bill and authorized Mr. Boutelle to report it to the House. After concluding the ship clause of the bill the consideration of dry docks was renewed. Heretofore the committee had voted for three timper dry docks—one at Portsmouth, N. H., another at Algiers, La., and a third at Mare Island, Cal. To-day the motion was made to reconsider this recommendation, and after considerable discussion it was decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to strike all the docks out of the bill.

Army and Navy Orders,

WASHINGTON, March 23.-These army and Chief Engineer Windson, ordered to the San Fran-cisco as fleet engineer, European station, relieving Chief Engineer McCarthy, detached and ordered

Chief Engineer McCartny, detached and ordered home.

Ensign Casey R. Morgan, detached from treatment at Navat Hospital, Washington, and granted one month's sick leave.

Lieut, A. Niertz, detached from the Constellation and ordered as executive officer of the Michigan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Ward, detached from the Hinke and ordered to the San Francisco.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at David's Island, New York Harbor, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court from the First Artiliery Capt. Ahmer H. Merfill, Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, Capt. William P. Vanness, First Lieut, Entry M. Andrews, First Lieut, Adam Siaker, Second Lieut, William J. Snow, and Second Lieut, James M. Williams, First Lieut, George W. Van Deusen, Judge Advocate.

Leave for filteen days is granted Second Lieut, Jules O.C., Eightheath Infantry.

The following transfers in the Tenth Cavalry are made: First Lieut, Percy E. Tuppe from Troop H to Troop H. First Lieut, Carter P. Johnson from Troop I to Troop H.

Gold and Silver Production in Montana.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Mr. E. B. Braden ssayer in charge of the United States Assay Ofice, Helens, Mon., reports the production of gold and silver in Montana, for the calendar year 1895, to have been: Gold, 200,320 fine ounces, of 1895, to have been: Gold, 200,320 fine ounces, of the coin value of \$4,327,040; allver, 17,701,658 fine ounces, of the coining value in sliver dollars of \$22,885,692.

Mr. Braden also reports the copper product of Montana, for the calendar year 1895, to have been 201,093,992 pounds, of the value of \$71,14,869, and the lead output he places at 24,139,504 pounds, of the value of \$754,130.

The increase in the gold output in Montana over 1804 is \$076,000, and the sliver output shows an increase for the same period of 4,881,200 fine ounces.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The President to

day sent to the Senate the following nomina-Colony.

Feter Gallagher of Idaho, to be agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon.

First Lieut F. N. detty to be Captain.

Second Liout H. L. Jackson to be First Lieutenant.

Fostmasters—S. J. Lyon, Connelleville, Conn.; T. G. Bover, Altamont, Hi, J. M. Ballard, Marion, Ind.; W. E. Miller, Mason City, Iowa.

Confirmed by the Senate,

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Senate to-day in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

nominations:
James M. Beck, to be United States Attorney, and
James B. Reilly United States Marshal for the Eastser district of Pennsylvanta,
Postmasters—United Randall, Mechanicsvitte, Pa.;
Joseph A. Hing, Jeannette, Fa.; K. M. Thompson, Curwenswitte, Pa.; Emma R. teltt, Hanover, Pa. The Supreme Court to Take a Recess.

WASHINGTON, March 23. - Chief Justice Fuller announced to-day that the court would take a ecess from April 2 to April 13; that the call of the docket would be suspended May 8, and that the court would finally adjourn for the term on May 25. The announcement of the date of ad-journment so far in advance is unusual. Last year the court adjourned June 3.

MORE SPANISH BRUTALITY.

23.—The arrests of suspects continues at such a rate that the prisons are now full, and epidemics

among the prisoners are feared. The Remedios prison is in terrible sanitary condition, with 200

prisoners in quarters which are very much

At Sagua there are 226 prisoners, and there is

room for no more. The same state of affairs prevails at many other points. The decrees of Gen. Weyler are being enforced with great

harshness against the Cubans supposed to have

Cuban sympathies. A state of panic prevails it

all portions of the island occupied by the Spanish. The peaceable citizens have no fear

of the insurgents, who follow more humane

It is absolutely impossible for correspondents

to learns the whereabouts of the prisoners of

war who are reported to be taken in the battles fought. The subordinate Spanish officers say

that secret orders have been given to take no

prisoners. The Cubans release all the Spanish

soldiers captured. The Spanish give no quarter

So many plautation employees and manager

have been butchered that the men dare not re-main on the plantations, and the women have

been left in charge of them. The men hide in the woods at the approach of the Spanish

Here is the proclamation of General March.

commanding the Third division of the First Army Corps, recently issued from headquarters

at Holguin, Santlago province:
"He it known that the forces operating in the

territory of this division have orders to fire

without giving the signal to halt to any person

who travels at night on the roads outside the towns and hamlets, and for the purpose of pre-

venting accidents this is hereby published for

This illustrates the kind of war Spain is giv-

ing Cuba. Even the Spanish officers are dis-

gusted at the methods used.

Much dissatisfaction in army circles exists.

Three hundred officers have applied for leave of absence and others are being sent home, hav-

ing incurred Gen. Weyler's displeasure. The Generals who have failed to resist the enemy's

operations in the provinces are Gens. Navarro, Cannelo, Mella, Aizpurua, Macon, Ordonez, and

Cornell, Recent army operations against Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo have completely failed,

and apparently the only resource left is harsh measures against the unarmed residents.

whether Cubans, Americans, or other foreign-

two wounded.

Gen. Bernal reports having had an encounter with insurgent bands led by Boges and Aurelio Betancourt, who has assumed the title of Civil Governor of the Province of Havana. The fight took place on the Estrella plantation. Several insurgents were captured.

PATRIOTS LAND IN CUBA.

Two Expeditions with Arms and Ammuni-tion Get Their Cargoes Ashore,

Official news was received yesterday by the

unta, and was published in an extra edition of

the Cuban newspaper, El Porvenir, of the safe

landing in Cuba of the expedition commanded

by Major Branlio Peña. The expedition was

000 cartridges, and two rapid-fire guns, besides

Cuba's Battle [Hymn Arouses Tumultuon

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Rice's "1492"

opened here to-night to one of the largest audi-

ences of the season. In the second act the greatest sensation ever created in Washington

was made by the appearance of the Columbian Guards, decorated with American and Cuban

Guards, decorated with American and Cuban facts.

Their entrance was made singing the Cuban battle hymn, the rendition of which aroused tumultuous applause, the audience rising en masse, waving handkerchiefs and shouting "Viva la Cuba." The boxes were occupied by members of the Cuban Legation, Senators Morgan, Call, Mills, Davis, and many other notable personners.

POISONED WITH CANDY.

Three Little Boys Get a Fatal Bose While at Play in Their Yard.

PAWTUCKET, March 23, Joseph Gara's boys,

, 5, and 3 years old, lie at death's door at their

father's house in Richardson street, Central

Falls, suffering from acute gastritis. Late this

afternoon they were playing in the rard, and soon after entering the house were taken ill.

Dr. McNally found unmistakable evidence of poison from candy. How the children got the candy is a mystery, as they are too ill to tell. There is a small chance for the recovery of the oldest; the other two are beyond help.

Carroll Gets His Job by Mandamus.

Frank J. Carroll, the old Fifth district Republican leader, who is "down on his luck" and has been hunting for a minor place in the Park

Department with a mandamus, brought down his game yesterday when Justice MacLean of

the Supreme Court Issued a writ of peremptory

the Supreme Court Issued a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the Civil Service Commissioners to certify Carroll's name to the Park Hoard for appointment.

Carroll is a war veteran who passed a civil service examination for bridge tender. As a veteran, he was entitled to preference in certification and appointment. Despite this, the Civil Service Board certified other candidates from an old eligible list. Justice MacLean decided that Carroll's name should take precedence.

omposed of thirty-seven men, 600 rifles, 580,-

large supply of dynamite and medicines.

general knowledge."

overcrowded.

methods.

POLITICAL PRISONERS CROWDED INTO NOISOME HOLES. The Spaniards Are Taking No Prisoners of War Men Bare Not Semain on the Plantations When Spaniards Are Near-Our Citizens Arrested Without Warrant. HAVANA, March 21, via Tampa, Fla., March

> Don't buy our \$2.50 hat, although it's quite equal to most of the three dollar hats sold elsewhere.

Pay \$3 and get a Derby as good as the best.

Spring blocks now ready.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPE ARE AS CAREFULLY SELECTED AS ARE THE MEN'S; SOLD AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Chirty-second and Broadway.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

enator Peffer Objects to the Senate Barber-Flowers for Senator Blackburn. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- In the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day a paragraph was reached pro-viding compensation for "a skilled laborer." On inquiry by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) it turned out that this skilled laborer was a barber, and when Mr. Peffer objected to the outlay Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) discharged some of his witty shafts at the Kansas Senator, whose

length of beard is proverbial.

length of beard is proverbial.

"This skilled laborer." he said, "is needed to shave other Senators, if not to shave the Senators from Kaneas."

"My object." Mr. Peffer replied, "is to get rid of these Senate barbers. What I object to is that Senators employ barbers to do barber work for them at the expense of the people. It is time that public attention was called to this and other items of expense which are not only unnecessary, but vicious and extravagant. It is time that a halt should be called somewhere."

The item was not changed.

On the deak of Senator Blackburn there stood measures against the unarmed residents, whether Cubans, Americans, or other foreigners on the ground that they extend aid and sympathy to the insurgent forces.

The United Press correspondent has treated these matters conservatively, but has reported many affairs circumstantially during the past month, none of which has been controverted.

Foreigners here wonder how long civilized nations intend remaining passive. The authorities fail to protect the property and lives of foreigners. They continue throwing into prison French. English, and American citizens for political reasons. There is no evidence to warrant their arrest. The attention of the United States Government should be called to the arrest of eight American citizens, mamely, Sanguilly, Cepero, Dygert, Rodrigues, Someillan (father and son), Quintera, and Aguro, who are in prison. Cepero is the only one against whom evidence of treasonable sets can be found. The others will probably remain in fail indefinitely. Sanguilly is the only one who has had a trial. HAYANA, March 23.—An engagement is officially reported to have taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents under Macco at Rubi Hills, in the Pinar del Rio province, in which the patriots are reported to have lost seven killed and the Spaniards one killed and two officers and nine privates wounded.

Gen. Bernal reports having had a fight with a strong force of insurgents on the Estarlia extens. this morning when the Senate convened a mass sive piece of floral work representing, as near sive piece of floral work representing, as near as such a representation could be made with flowers, the coat of arms of the State of Keatucky. It was a testimonial from the Democratic Senators. The flowers were beautiful, but the combination was far from being artistic. The coat of arms consists of a shield, on which stand the figures of two men with clasped hands, surrounded by the inscription: "United We Stand, Divided We Fail." The shield was made of blue immortelles and white carnations, bordered with La France and pear! roses. Around the whole shield was an immonse cluster of American Beauty roses. On the shield, in order to represent the two male figures, were embedded two dolls appropriately costumed. The effect was not supremely happy. In addition to this Senator Blackburn received a magnificent horseshoe and a bunch of cut roses, the latter from Mrs. Senator Squire.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented to the Senate to-day petitions and papers from clergysetting apart a Government reservation for the benefit of persons suffering from pulmonary diseases in the North, who might be benefited by a change of climate to the salubrious atmosphere of the Rocky Mountain region, and he subsequently introduced a bill setting apart the Fort Stanton military reservation in New Mexico. The proposition is under the lead of the American Invalid Aid Society of Bosten.

By direction of the Secretary of War the United States will be represented at the coronstion of Emperor Nicholas of Russia by Majortion of Emperor Nicholas of Russia by Major-General A. McD. McCook, retired, and Major George P. Soriven, Signal Corps, Major Scriven is the present military ataché of the Unit of States Legation at Rome. Gen. McCook is now in Paris. He intended to witness the corona-tion, and the Administration decided to pay him the high compliment of sending him there in an official capacity.

have lost seven killed and the Spaniards one killed and two officers and nine privates wounded.

Gen. Bernal reports having had a fight with a strong forceof insurgents on the Estrella cetate, near the Cienaga, dispersing the enemy, who, it is believed, lost many killed and wounded. Gen. Bernal captured fifteen prisoners, all of whom will receive summary court martial.

The insurgents burned sixty-five houses at Punta Brava, ten miles west of Havana, on Saturday night. The garrison of the town held their position. The Dos Hermanos and Begona estates, belonging to Count Reunion, and the Mercedes estate, belonging to José Antonio Yanaga, all near Cabanas, in the province of Pinar del Rio, were also burned.

No definite news of the movements of the patriot leader Gomez, has been given out for several days.

Many small encounters, but no important battles, are reported with numerous bands of insurgents. The patriots have fired upon the forts at Quivloan, province of Havana. The towns of Harrera, Bacuranao, and La Gallega, east of Havana, were also attacked and stores and several houses were burned. The stores were plundered before the torch was applied.

Among the insurgents killed in the fight at Rubi Hills were two of the insurgent leaders. The insurgent leaders the insurgents lost altogether eight killed.

In the recent engagement between the insurgents leat eleven killed. The troops had only two wounded.

Gen. Bernal reports having had an encounter with insurgent bands led by Hoges and Aurolio The House Committee on Election of President and Vice-President, through Mr. John B. Corliss of Michigan, has favorably reported a bill to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-To-day's session of the House, under the rules, was given up to District of Columbia business, but the District calendar was soon cleared up, and the reof the session was spent in the consideration of a bill to modify the existing law regarding the punishment of crimes committed under Federal jurisdiction involving the death penalty so as to allow a sentence to prison for life. After a thres-hours' discussion the passage of the bill was frustrated by a point of no quorum made by Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.), and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

In the morning hour bills were passed authorizing the construction of various bridges; authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona, and exempting legging trains from the law requiring patent couplers and air brakes.

The New York Out on Target Practice. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- A telegram to the Navy Department to-day reported the departure this morning of the cruiser New York from Hampton Roads. Department officers say that the New York has gone out for target practice and not after any alleged filibustering expedi-tions.

The flagship San Francisco left Smyrna to-day for Salonica.

a large supply of dynamite and medicines.

Major Peña served in the last revolution under Gomez and Macco, and when peace was concluded he was a Captain in the Cuban army. He has a high reputation among his countrymen as a brave and intelligent soldier.

It is said that this expedition sailed on the Commodore, and besides Sefior Peña included Sefiors Domenech, Esterez, Guiterar, and the young American, Mr. Osgood.

The Junta also received information of the landing of Gen. Enrique Collazo's expedition. The news published here last week that the Spanish had captured the expedition near Varadero, in Cardenas, as was stated in a telegram of Gen. Weyler to Sefior De Lome, is declared to be false. Collazo landed near Cardenas, but not a single cartridge under his care was captured by the Spanish. The patriots succeeded in transporting from their steamer to the coast 200,000 cartridges and 200 rifles, but the two transporting boats were wrecked in their second trip, and the steamer had to return with half of her cargo on board. The Spanish gunboxt Caridad came afterward to the place of landing and found the wrecks of the two boats. This was her only capture. Gen, Calixto Garcia's Ball Forfeited. Gen, Calixto Garcia, the Cuban leader, did not answer to his name yesterday in the United not answer to his name yeaterday in the United States Circuit Court when he was called to plead to the indictment against him for his alleged connection with the alleged fillbuster steamship Eermuda, and his ball was declared forfeited. The other men indicted with Garcia, Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Hughes, John P. Hart, Capt. Lawrence Brabazor, and Bugaris J. Goorra, answered to their names and their trial was set for next Monday. Gen. Garcia is supposed to be on the Bernuda, which is loaded with arms and ammunition and presumably bound for Cuba.

Consolidated Traction Company Election. The annual election of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Traction Company was held of the Consolidated Traction Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's office in Jersey City. The directors elected are Edward F. C. Young, John D. Crimmins, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom, Frank Thomson, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Thomas F. Ryan, George F. Perkins, A. Q. Garretson, W. L. Elkins, E. B. Gaddis, Thomas Dolan, J. R. Sandford, and David Young. The directors will meet some day next week for organization.

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